Figure 1

Step 1
Choose Original Scroll to Serve as Model Text

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Step 2
Determine Desired Final Copy Size

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Step 3
Scan Original Scroll Using High Quality Scanner to Produce Draft Scanned Image

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Step 4
Enlarge or Reduce Scanned Image, if Necessary, to Match Desired Final Copy Size

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Step 5
Edit Scanned Image to Eliminate Imperfections and Prevent Formation of Defects During Printing

Process to create final version of scanned image.

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Step 6
Create a series of grid lines (*Sirtut*) on the computer

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Step 7
Create a physical die corresponding to the computerized grid lines

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Step 8
Imprint a test copy of material (e.g. paper) with *Sirtut*.

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Step 9
Print out final version of scanned image onto a transparency, and overlay that transparency onto test copy of paper to determine if transparency lines of text and test paper *Sirtut* align.

↓

Step 10
If non-alignment is present, transparency cut into strips of text, and strips of text are carefully pasted onto a new transparency such that each line of text hangs off of a grid line.

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Step 11
This pasted transparency is used to make a new intact transparency, and the intact transparency is directly edited thereon to eliminate any potential problems.

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Step 12
Using the third transparency, a silk screen is created which will be an exact replica of the desired final scroll text.

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Step 13

A Plexiglass panel is prepared to match the parchment size.

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Step 14
A double-sided adhesive tape is adhered to the Plexiglass panel.

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Step 15
Suitable parchment is adhered to the adhesive covered Plexiglass, taking care to smooth out all deformations or bubbles.

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Step 16
The Plexiglass is registered on an etching press table at a first station and etched with a first die to etch horizontal lines thereon

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Step 17

The Plexiglass is
registered on an
etching press
table at a second
station and etched
with a
second die to etch
vertical lines thereon

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Step 18
The parchment
(with all *Sirtut*
thereon) is moved
to a third station
which has a first
screen of the
text to be printed

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Step 19
At that station, the
parchment is printed
with UV or heat
sensitive
ink by pressing or
forcing ink, by hand,
through
the pores of the
screen.

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Step 20
The parchment is
illuminated with UV
light or heat lamp to
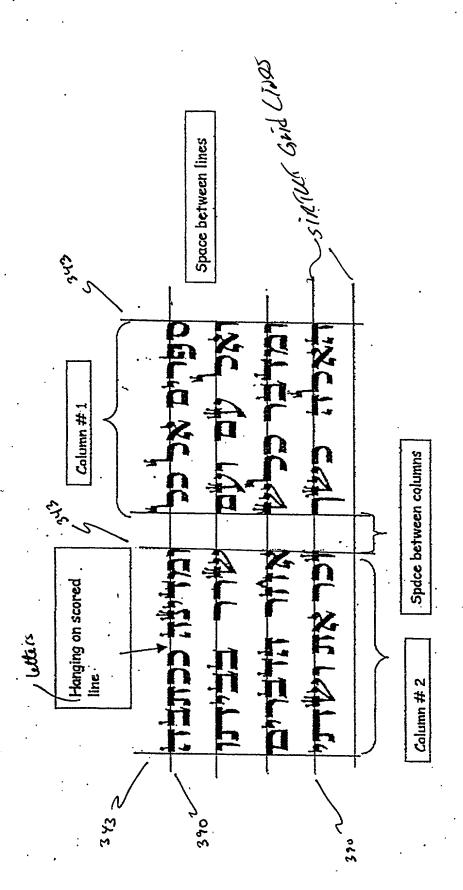cure (i.e. harden) the
ink thereon.

(The process of
Steps 18-20 are
repeated at a second

station having a
second screen for
printing
the names of G-d
onto the scroll
parchment)

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Step 21
The parchment is
removed from the
adhesive-covered
Plexiglass to provide
a completed
parchment

Figure 2 — Prior Art